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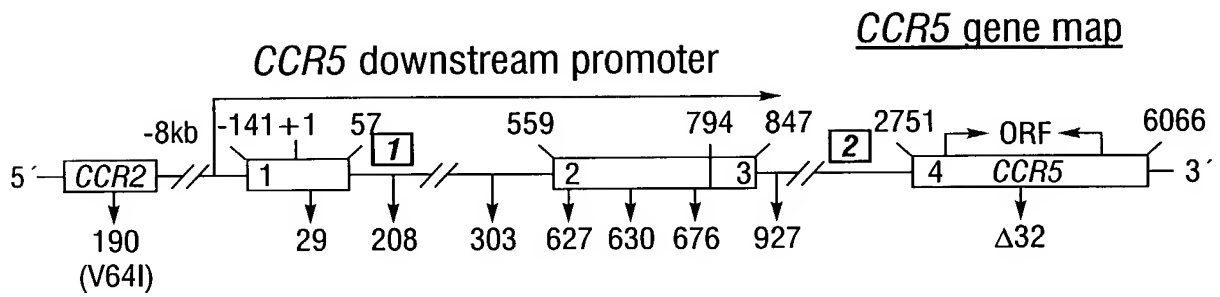


FIG. 1A

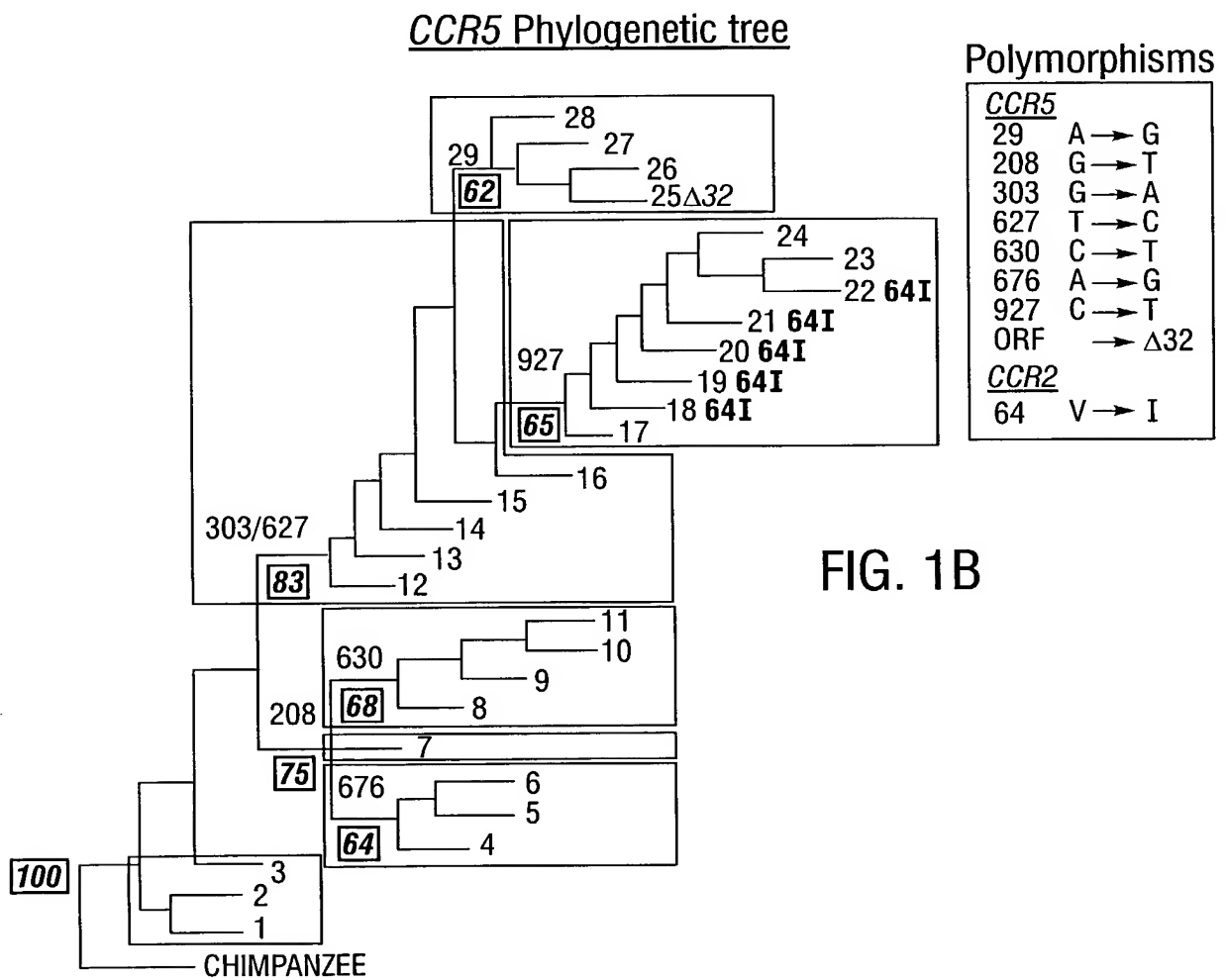


FIG. 1B

FIG. 1E

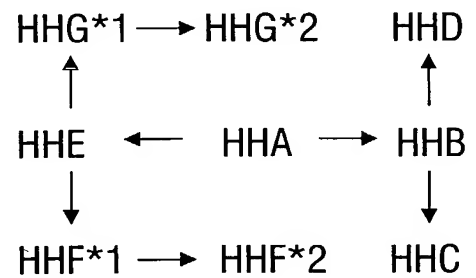


FIG. 1C

<i>CCR5</i> human haplogroups (HH)	ORF
	927
	676
	630
	627
	303
	208
	29
	<i>CCR2</i>

### Unique CCR5 haplotypes

[illegible]

FIG. 1D

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Haplotype pairs in Caucasians

$$\frac{\text{HHC}}{\text{HHG}^*2} > \frac{\text{HHC}}{\text{HHE}} > \frac{\text{non - HHC}}{\text{HHG}^*2} \quad \frac{\text{HHE}}{\text{HHE}}$$

HIV-1 disease association

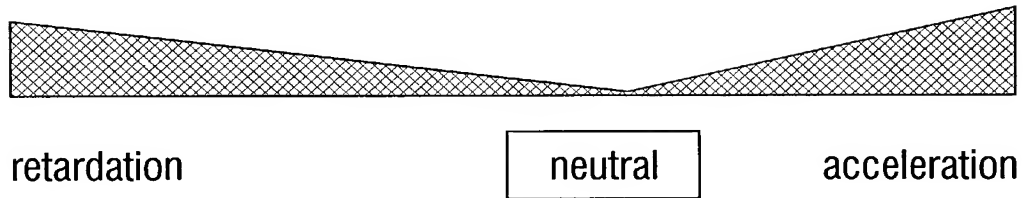


FIG. 2

Haplotype pairs in African Americans

$$\frac{\text{HHA}}{\text{HHF}^*2} > \frac{\text{non - HHA}}{\text{HHF}^*2} > \frac{\text{HHA}}{\text{non - HHF}^*2} \quad \frac{\text{HHC}}{\text{HHF}^*1} < \frac{\text{HHC}}{\text{HHE}} \sim \frac{\text{HHC}}{\text{HHC}} < \frac{\text{HHC}}{\text{HHD}}$$

HIV-1 disease association

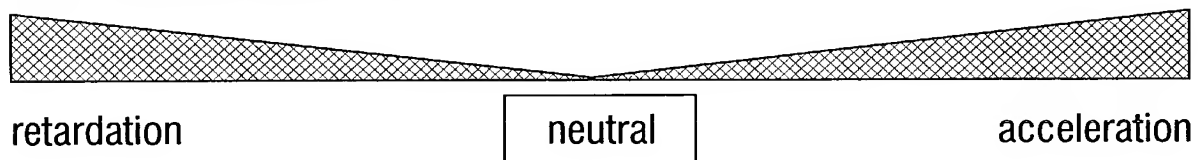


FIG. 3

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# *CCR5* haplotype pairs that influence mother-to-child HIV transmission

*CCR5* haplotype pairs

$$\frac{HHC}{HHG*2} > \frac{HHC}{HHC}$$

$$\frac{HHC}{HHE} > \frac{HHE}{HHE} > \frac{HHE}{HHG*2}$$

Transmission

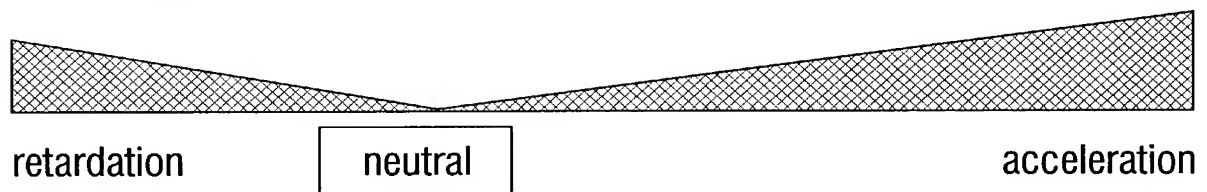


FIG. 4A

# *CCR5* haplotype pairs that influence disease progression

*CCR5* haplotype pairs

$$\frac{HHC}{HHF*2} > \frac{HHE}{HHF*2}$$

$$\frac{X}{HHE} > \frac{HHC}{HHE} > \frac{HHE}{HHE} > \frac{HHE}{HHG*2}$$

Disease progression

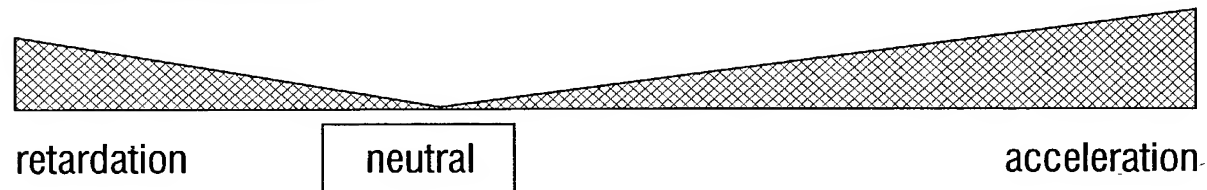


FIG. 4B